ARRIVAL OF THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton Market firm-Ireal's of Earl Gray-

prevailed nearly all the way across; at times fresh OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND gales and ugly cross sen; last three or four days thick fogs. The engines worked admirably all the flook at 1, P. M., 10th August, making the passage in 14 days 21 hours running time. 20th sage in 14 days 21 hours running to Robinson, ult, lat. 55, long. 15, spoke brig Kate Robinson, civil authorities.

At Amov, some disturbance had taken place;

At Amov, some disturbance had taken place;

Thompson, and Drizaba.

We are indebted to Adams & Co. for foreign

The Cotton Market still continues firm. The condition of the Crops was still unsettled, the weather being very auspicious.

The Provision Trade is improving. American Securities are looking up. The death of Earl Grey is amongst the events of the day. The father of the Reform Act, and four years Prime Min ster of England, the deceased Nobleman filled a large space in the country's eve, during one of the most eventual periods

of its history. The subscription on behalf of the sufferers by Liverpool the amount is not a third of that sum.

Royal Visiter—The King of Hollandarrived on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert on Thursday. He landed at Woolwich, where he was received with due honors, and immediately and the sorts of Brazil, as wall of the sorts of Brazil as wall or solve the following infamous passages in an address of one Emmerson, at Waltham, (Mass.,) August 1, the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies: proceeded to Mivary Hotel, which the proceeded vesterday to Osborne Hotel, Isle of Wight to visit the Queen.

An attempt was made the other evening-it is hardly necessary to say it was unsuccessful-by Mr. Ewart, to procure a repeal of the duty on the ground, principally, that the tariff had been ranham, and 120 Surat for export. The sales recently reduced, that any further tampering

for enabling Jews to hold certain corporate and the discredit of England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, that the statute book is still loaded with enactments against this proscribed and unfortunate race. Sugars from Prince of Wales Island, Province

Wellesley, are to be admitted at the low duties.

Maple and New Zealand wood, if solely applicable to cabinet purposes, are to be admitted Sir Edward Cust, K. C. H., brother of the Earl of Brown-low, is to be the new Governor of the

CONVICT OUTBREAK AT ADEN -A letter, dated Aden, June 30, brought by the last Overland Mail, gives the following particulars of an out-

break there:
"Whilst the convicts, 61 in number, were at work on the roads on the 21st, under a military guard, they suddenly rose on and disarmed the military goard placed over them. Having de-prived the greater number of the guard of their arms, they took possession of a large boat, which they endeavored to launch. In this effort they failed, when they all plunged into the sea with their irons on, and sirnek out boldly for the opposite Arab shore. The guard, having recovered their arms, commenced firing on them, by which two were shot dead, and five severely wounded; thirteen were drowned, and eight-effected their escape and got clear off, after swimming upwards of a mile and a halt. One has since been taken and brought in by the Arabs. Seven are still missing, whom the Arabs have promised to appre hend and bring in. This I do not think they will do, as the convicts [Hindoos] will prefer embracing the Mahoumedan religion to goal and fet-

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA. The following details are taken from a private ster, dated Smyrna, July 9, 1815;

"Sinvrna is again in misery and ruin; a larger and more awful conflagration than the last com-menced on the evening of the 3d instant, continued violently for twelve or fifteen hours, and unwards of two days in burning embers and sidefires; even up to yesterday here and there magazines and stone buildings were burning-some from being opened too soon, when the heated air burst into a flame. It began in the centre of the town, aided by a furious North wind, (which af terwards changed.) destroying everything right and left, and for a circumterence, I calculate, of at least a mile and a half.

"The town half side of Frank street is consum ed, and then right away to our exit out of town The English hospital was saved by a miracle, and thereby preserved that part of the town and the so called Rue de Rose. The Austrian hospital is burnt. Close to it Borrell lives: he was saved, although the fire was burning or three sides of him. Then, backwards, all the Armenian quarter, except Purdie street, is de-

The fire skirted the Jews' quarter-burning some 100 houses—and then spread to the grand Vizier Khan and up to the bazaars. Shoemaker lane is all burnt, and round about St. George's, as in the former fire. The three corners, Atkin-on's, Maltass', &c., are saved It came near to us when Van Lennep's and three or four adjoining houses were burnt; but all these being built with terraces and long passages, the half only towards Frank street were consumed, and the fire was for-

"By pulling houses down in the little lane we pass through, going into the country from Frank street, we stopped it on that side of us, although it was very close. The Dutch and Tuscan consulates were burnt; two or three large Khansthat is, the Grand Vizier, a new made one, and Imaum Oglu Khan, were destroyed. The Greek hospital, close to the Austrian hospital, was saved by great exertion. It had 300 invalids in it. Fourteen or fifteen large wine taverns, and their depots, &c., are gone.
"At one time the fire so raged, that had not a

change of wind taken place, it was thought all Smyrna must have been in ruins. Mr. Jackson says it is the worst fire he has ever seen, and larger even than that in 1797. He, as well as Brant, and all down our neighborhood, had their houses dismantled, and everything put into magazines, but thank God, the English have escaped. Very few, and those only in rented houses, have been burnt out, amongst whom are our friends Junor, Charnaud, the Vice-Consul, and some Young Whittall made a grand stand and saved their house, and consequently the

"Great assistance was given by the Austrian corvette and French brig in port. The English men-of-war were unluckily absent. Some fifty or sixty people may have lost their lives. The Armenians are completely rained, and

how business, with reference to old engagements, will get on, I do not know, though not much merchandise has been lost-manufactures to £10,000; valonia perhaps as much. The religious schisms cause great delay and difficulty in forming a committee of succor. The Sisters of Charity are doing a great deal of good. As yet our English subscription comes up to £500. am particularly fortunate, and my people are all saved, including Browning and my brokers. Most of the brokers of the other houses have lost; some their all-the savings of many years. The weather is excessively hot, and the supply of water very short at Boudja. We also suffer from want of it. A fire in this country is dreadful. Many thousands are compelled to live out in the open air in the gardens, fed by charity, as they must be for some time; and the first day or so after the fire no bread was to be had." IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell is about to retire to Derrynane, where he proposes to occupy himself during the recess with details of various measures for car-The state of Ireland is rying out his views. rious, not to say alarming. The chronic dis-ease of the country—its poverty—is making it-self superior to law. All O'Connell's influence, great as it is, cannot keep the people quiet. He cannot fill their mouths, pay their rents, or mitigate the amazing destitution, which, like a pall, covers the land. The "Molly Maguires" reign covers the land. supreme; and, to the black catalogue of social

the month of November. It says, that when M. Sanzet, the President of the Chamber, waited on the King, his Majesty expressed himself in terms which left no doubt on M. Sanzet's mind, that the present Chamber would be dissolved before the end of the year, and that M. Sauzet and several other functionaries have consequently left Paris in all haste to prepare for the coming con-

The Chambers were prorogued on Monday.-The Royal ordinance of prorogation was carried to the Chamber of Peers by Marshal Soult, President of Council, and to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Dumon, Minister of Public Works.

Family were to leave Paris next week for the Chateau of Eu, where they would remain six or JOSEPH

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 14th state that the decree against the press has roused some opposition even among the supporters of the Ministry, but it is of that weak and uncertain kind that might be expected where he writers feel that the most mo-Cotton Market firm—Irealt of Earl Gray—derate opposition might expose them to imprisonment, banishment or ruin. A meeting of the Holland to England—American Securities lock—on the 15th, to concert what part was to be taken ung up-An Afran among the English at Canin the affair. The press in Spain is in so degrain t York Sonday, 12 M, with news down to the 26th ult, the day of sailing. Westerly winds prevailed nearly all the way necessations for the country of the count

CHINA.

The accounts by the last Overland Mail present nothing striking, if we except a trifling way, and were never stopped until they had occasion to sound on Georges' Bank, off Sandy Englishmen, amongst them Mr. Jackson, the Vice Consul. The British representative, Mr. Davies, strong representation of the circumstance to the

of Picton, running East. 5th inst., off Cape Race, New Foundland, passed the Halifax steamer for Liverpool. 9th, lat. 46, long. 56 30, enchanged colors with Her Majesty's ship Apollo, Ellen less to interrupt trade. Such collisions would appear to be occasionally inevitable with a people so mothicly includes of strangers and a people so methidly jealous of strangers as are the Chinese, and yet, with all their jealousy of foreigners, most anxious to push business with them.
MARKETS.

having engressed the attention of speculative buyers exclusively. We believe we may say that none but the purchases of the Government Broker, and bona fide transactions for investment appear in this week's business in Consols. Yet

Thursday. He landed at Woolwich, where he was received with due honors, and immediately proceeded to Mivart's Hotel, where he slept, and proceeded yesterday to Osborne Held Lander but in other respects much as before a first and steady, may be said of American descriptions and Su-rats. Within the last two days the demand has somewhat moderated, but without causing the least change in the general tone and confidence of our market. 10,500 American and 350 Egypthose two prime necessaries of life-bread and cheese. Sir Robert Peel resisted the motion, on tion, and 3930 American, 250 Pernam, 960 Ma-

for the week are 46,780 bales.

LONDON MARKET, JULY 25.—Corron.—An ex-Among the signs of the times may be mentionintroduction of a bill by the Government sumption and exportation; several parcels have been taken by speculators, and the prices paid ge-Of course it will pass, but it is to nerally exhibit an advance on those previously of England, in the middle of the quoted of 1d per lb., Surat fetching 21d to 31d for ordinary to fair; Madras 21d to 31d for low to good fair; and American 41d to 41d for fair to good fair. The quantity of Cotton sold has been larger than for a long period, and amounted to

5000 bales since last Tuesday. Toraco.—The market seems exceedingly quiet, and httle doing either for home trade or export.
Maryland from 31d to 8d; Virginia 31d to 5d;
Kennucky 21d to 4d per 10.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

New York, Sunday 4 o'clock, P. M. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN .- The great leviathan is in port. About 12 o'clock to day she was telegraphed at the lower station; and the bulletin boards of the various papers, by the announcement, set a flood of our population in course to the Battery, which was filled to reple-

tion in a couple of hours.

The monster came up the bay in majesty, unat 3 o'clock. From each of her six masts was displayed the English, French, Austrian and avowed the same sentiments, when it told the other flogs, but no "stars and stripes" appeared in the collection. Perhaps it was for this reason that neither of her four guns was answered by the North Carolina, nor any of our fortifications.

than that of J. Saunders, bearer of Government despatches.

had been very large, amounting to 40,000 bales for the week at Liverpool. In prices, however, there had been no further advance, except in at New York, and the Journalat the Capital of the South American descriptions.

den Money market presents no new feature. Money was pienty; Railroad operations mainly engaged the attention of capitalists. sylvania 5 s command 701 a 711.

American Previsions appear to stand pretty well. There is a manifest improvement in Sugar. There is still much doubt as to what will be the issue of the harvest in Great Britain.

ROAD MEETING IN WYTHE At a meeting of the people of Wythe, held at he Court-house on Monday, July 14, 1845: Capt. Andrew S. Fulton briefly explained the object of the meeting, and on his motion Capt. Jos. Crock-

appointed Secretary.

Capt. Fulton and I. J. Lettwich, Esq., each addressed the meeting briefly on the subject of the contemplated improvement through Southwest-

On Mr. Charles L. Crockett's motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee report resolutions for the action of the meeting. to wit: Chas. L. Crockett, P. S. Buckingham. George Porter, Benj. R. Floyd, John Staley, John T. Sayers, James L. Yost, H. Smyth, Jesse Repass, James T. Gleaves, A.S. Fuhon, who, after etiring but a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimous

Whereas, the construction, on State account of a road connecting Eastern, Middle and West ern Virginia, and passing through the Southwest-ern counties of said State to the Tennessee line, has long been the ardent desire and cherished of ject of the people in this section of the State; and whereas, we believe that a full expression of pullic opinion and public feeling, in relation to this great improvement, and the benefits consequent upon it, and upon the accomplishment of which essentially depend the value of our property and the growth and prosperity of this large and re-spectable portion of the Commonwealth, would operate most favorably in behalf of said improvement, in the ensuing Legislature; and whereas, the people of East Tennessee have professed, and no doubt feel, a deep and common interest in the establishment of said road, and have signified their will agness to co-operate with us, by tension of this great thoroughtare into the interior of East Tennessee, thereby forming a most in portant connection, both for the purposes of trade and travel, of the great and fertile is confidently believed, that had public opinion among us, upon this vital question, been fully of our Legislature, as it has been since that time, our great and cherished project of a South-western road would not have been, as it was, defeated in that body. Therefore, in view of those things and the great and vital interests involved in the speedy commencement and completion of said improvement, be it

Resolved, by the people of Wythe, here assembled, That they concur with the people of Washington in the wisdom and expediency of holding a "General Convention, representing all who desire the success of the project," on the 28th day of August next, in Abingdon, whose business it shall be to consider this subject, and to present to the next Legislature of Virginia the result of their deliberations, and to urge upon that body as forcibly as they can, the claims and the merits of

that great measure.

Resolved, That the people of Wythe also concur in inviting the people of East Tennessee to appoint delegates to attend said Convention, and unite in its deliberations for the accomplishment of an object fraught with incalculable advantages to both the States of Virginia and Tennessee. Resolved, That every county in the State that feels an interest in the improvement, and especially the counties of Southwestern Virginia, be and are hereby invited to send delegates to said

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 30 delegates to said Convention from the county of

Resolved, That --- be appointed a committee to frame a petition to be submitted to the people of Wythe county for their signature, with view further to promote the object of this meet-

ing.

The following gentlemen were named by the Floyd, John T. Sayers, David Graham, John the New York merchants! The scene has now Sanders, George Kincannon, Robert Jackson, John A. Sanders, John Stanger, John S. Crockett, John C. Graham, Randal McGavock, Gordon C.

On motion of Mr. Leftwich, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above delegation. mittee, called for above, to frame a petition, viz: leading Northern Whig politicians, by their as-

Resolved, That the papers of East Tennessee of Abingdon, Wytheville, and those of the Val-1: was still the increasing belief, in all wellinformed quarters, that a dissolution would shortinformed quarters, that a dissolution would shortinformed quarters, that a dissolution would shortinformed quarters, that a dissolution would shortprovement, be, and are hereby respectfully rerights and institutions of the North and that
institutions of the South—and that

quested, to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned. JOSEPH CROCKETT, Ch'n. THE ENQUIRER.

Richmond, August 13. MORE OF NEW YORK WHIGGERY.

New York. It is the grand focus, whence a Democratic Administration is attacked and charged with the most corrupt motives and the most degraded and disgraceful conduct. The giant prints of New York collect the materials of misrepresentation and turnish ammunition for their smaller allies throughout the Union-Now, if we can show by the pictures these Whig presses draw of each other, that the fountains themselves are corrupt, we shall be able to protect the people from the malign influence of the thousand fables, who has succeeded Sir Henry Pottinger, made a which issue from the press, in regard to the fabricated misdeeds of the Executive. If a witness is proved by his own associates to be unworthy of credit, should be receive a favorable hearing from

to the success of Republican principles and the honor and welfare of the nation? We have already referred to the fierce war between the New York Express, on the one hand, London Money Market.—Since our publication of this day week, the Money Market has remained very quiet, the Railway share market Evening Journal, on the other. Last Friday's Express has a bitter article upon both of its Whig associates. It presents the Tribune as the especial organ of all the crazy men of the day," and it denounces the politicians of the in the absence of the support of speculators.—
Consols have been steady at 99 to 1 for money, one testing from the Tribune as endorsed by that pa-LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Report for the per, the following infamous passages in an ad-

> tion, all just men, all intelligent agents, must take the part of the black, against the white man. Then, I say, never is the planter safe; his house is a den; a just man cannot go there, except to tell him so. Whatever may appear at the moment, however contrasted, the fortunes of the black and the white-though the one live in his hereditary one rides an Arabian horse, and the other is hunted by blood-hounds; though one eats, and the other sweats; one strikes, and the other dies; yet is the planter's an unsafe and unblest condition. Nature fights on the other side; and, as power is always stenling from the idle to the busy hand, eems inevitable that a recolution is preparing at no distant day to set these disjointed matters

e 11. If know that this race have long been victims. They came from being preyed on by the barbarians of Africa, to be preyed on by the barbarians of America. To many of them, no doubt, Slavery was a mitigation and a gain. Put the slave under negro drivers, and it is said these are more eruel than the white. Their fate now, as far as it depends on circumstances, depends on the rais-ing of their masters. The masters are ambitious of culture and civility. Elevate, culighten, civilthe semi barbarous nations of South Carolina, Georgia, Alotome-take away from their debauchsociety the Bowie knife, the rum bord, the dice z, and the stews-take out the brute, and infuse a trop of civility and generosity, and you touch those selfish Lords with thought and gentleness.

"Instead of racers, jockies, duelists and peacocks, you shall have a race of decent and lawful men, incapacitated to hold slaves, and eager to give them lil city."

enemy, in case of war, to "strike where our defences are weakest," where "the slave accepting the boon (the offer of Freedom by England,) will The passengers list includes forty-five names, among which I find none of more distinction ransom of his race."

The Express warns the Whigs of the South The commercial news by the Great Britain is and West, that neither "the gambling politicians of the same favorable character as that received of the Evening Journal, nor the philosophers of by the two prior arrivals. The seles of Cotton the Tribune, represent the Whig Party of the State, are the most influential Whig papers in New York, and to a large extent reflect the views of the mass of New York Whigs? As each, it the job oflending this money! American securities continue to look up. Penn- is right that the South should be enlightened as to the infamous sentiments held by the leading Whig papers of the Empire State. And even the Express itself, much as it deprecates the wild and fanatic movements of these rang Abolition prints, daily denounces Birney and his Abolition | that our Government has not been idle in prepaassociates for not uniting, last November, with the Whigs who made the humblest appeals for their votes, and palming upon the country a President, by means of Abolition votes. And it is notorious, ett was called to the Chair, and James C. Walker that the Express, and all the Northern Whig presses and politicians, waged a fierce war against annexation, on anti-slavery grounds, almost exclusively. We wish the South to see, that by the evidence of the Whig presses themselves, the Northern Whigs are closely allied with the fanaties, and that the South has nothing to expect from

Northern Whiggery. But the Express opens another chapter, and exposes a little "Mystery of Iniquity" on the part of its Whig allies. See how it lets the cat out

of the bag : the North is to identify Abolitionism with Whig principles, and to combine the strength of the last with the exciting materials of the first, so that they can ride into power on Abolition, as on the storm of anti-Masonry. Such is the clue to the New York mysteries of the Harrisburg Convention of 1840, and the loss of New York for Henry Clay in 1844; and this is the reason, in part, why he was not nominated in 1810, and the very

reason why he was defeated in 1811." It charges, that in 1840, "things were so conjured up in Albany," that only 10 out of the 42 delegates from New York to the Harrisburg Convention were for Henry Clay-that the editor of the Tribune, at Harrisburg, insisted upon it, that Clay could not be elected, among other reasons, because he was a slaveholder, and could not, therefore, command the 42 votes of New York"in other words, that the defeat of Mr. Clay at Harrisburg, was an abolition triumph, as the regions of the Southwestern States, with Eastern, Middle and Western Virginia; and whereas, it in 1844, the Express affirms, that he was killed off in the Western and Northern parts of New and fairly developed, at or before the last session York by these same "political gamblers," who. like false friends, made Whig speeches to be sure, but in such a cold manner, and accompanied with so many slurs upon Mr. Clay's slavery position, that they had the desired effect of making "a good many more abolitionists than Whigs," and "drew off Clay votes into the Birney vortex.

> what had been predicted in 1840; and it was deemed necessary, too, to sacrifice Mr. Clay in New York, in order to increase the Abolition vote, keep up the Abolition strength, and so prepare materials for the great Abolition campaign in 1848, or 1852, provided Birney can be got out of

We come now to the closing anathema of the Express upon the Albany Evening Journal:

the causes of the treacherous loss of New upon the honest abolition feeling of the West, and the dishonest associations of the Canada Patriot ment. Lodges, in such counties as Jefferson and St. Lawrence, where the Whigs were swept away in a sort of invisible storm! We will show, if nea sort of invisible storm! cessary, where the generous contributions of our erchants in this city, were wasted and misused! the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, here in New York, amid the tempestuous linzzas of Whigs elated with the glorious news of the river counties, could, Cassaudra like, predict ruin from the North and West!"

misery, must be added the bickerings of religious strife. Orangeism rears its head, and blood has been spilt on the anniversary of the Dutchman's victory.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel states, that it is not improbable that a general election will take place in the month of Neuropher I to the Moth and West!"

Let not the Democrats, hereafter, be charged with frauds or iniquity, when we hear a large body of the New York Whigs denounced, by a spy in their camp, as "treacherous," and as "wastingham, Wm. H. Spiller, J. L. Yost, Benj. R.

France J. Lettwich, Robt. Gibboney. P. S. Buckingham, Wm. H. Spiller, J. L. Yost, Benj. R.

France J. Lettwich, Robt. Gibboney. P. S. Buckingham, Wm. H. Spiller, J. L. Yost, Benj. R.

France J. Lettwich, Robt. Gibboney. P. S. Buckingham, J. Lettwich, Robt. Gibboney. shifted from the Democratic to the Whig arena, and the signs indicate a rich display of Whig intrigues and trickery, which will furnish for the American Review another philosophic chapter on "the Mystery of Iniquity." The people of the The following gentlemen constitute the Com-Isaac J. Leftwich, Andrew S. Fulton, Charles L. sociates, what little faith is to be placed in Northern Whiggery and its prominent leaders. They will perceive, at a glance, that there is no sympa-Northern Whiggery,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

It seems that, after all, Mexico is about to commit some folly and either declare war, or an embargo. From such a people, under such rulers, no course, however mad or suicidal, ought to excite astonishment. We have only time to give the cream of the New Orleans papers received We have not yet done with he Whig press of yesterday-so that our readers may make their own deductions : [From the N. O. Bulletin, August 5.]

The latest advices from Vera Cruz furnish grounds for apprehending that the Mexican Congress have determined on the adoption of some measures of retaliation on the United States for the part we have taken in the Annexation question. The probability seems to be that an em-bargo will be, if it has not already been, declared. The accounts from Mexico represent the ignorant rabble, who form the mass of the opulation, to be clamorous for war. From this art, it is apparent that the Administration par y, in order to court popularity, will be forced to make some demonstration of hostility toward this country. As the interdiction of commerce, by the declaration of an embargo, comes nearest to a state of hostility, without amounting exactly o an open act of war, it is altogether probable the great body of the people, who are not swaved that this will be the first step in the progress by selfish or mercenary motives, but look alone to belligerency. It is also a kind of passive warfare, better suited to the exhaustion and imbecility of Mexico, than more active and vindic-tive demonstrations of entity, requiring the movement of armies in the field and fleets upon the sea. It is hardly possible to suppose that any serious intention of prosecuting war can be en-tertained by the Mexican Government. The total want of all the sinews of war, and the entire destitution of the resources and capabilities neessary for a state of belligerency forbid the idea, Whatever measures may be adopted, therefore, by Mexico, indicative of a hostile purpose, may well be regarded only as idle demonstrations, designed to gratify a clamorous and discontented populace. Without some bluster and bravado, it would not be possible for the party in power to maintain the ascendancy during the pending elections. A movement of the kind, then, may well be expected. A total interdiction of all commercial intercourse with the United States will probably take place. But that Mexico will venture seriously to declare war, we cannot be persua-ded to believe. When such an event does occur, it ever, the destiny of a doomed nation will be shadowed forth in the line of the Latin poct-"Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

Mexico .- A variety of rumors are affeat, as to the object for which the Mexican schooner Reampago was sent here; none of which we can trace to its source. We have heard it stated that she has been sent to earry the Mexican Consul home, because his country was on the eve of de-claring war, while we have heard it stated on the other hand that she came for the purpose of get-ting a return freight, and that she will arrive at our Levee to-day. The Jeffersonian, of yesterday, published an extract of a letter from Vera dated the 221 ult., which says:

"I have to conclude this in a hurry, as the news s just in town that war has been declared against the Americans, and the vessels are going off imediately, to prevent being seized. The Courier, after noticing the rumors afloat,

and the above extract, says: "We have seen letters from Mexico, of July 22, which say var is inevitable. The Senate of Mexico had assembled in order to discuss the question of peace or war, and the issue depended their deliberations. Until the result was known the Mexican rous would continue open as usual American trate."

From such information as we can obtain, we

think it probable that if any belligerent step has been taken, it is that which the Bee states is credibly informed has been ordered-an embargo upon American commerce.

[From the N. O. Tropic.] The only tumor which appears at present to be well authenticated, is one, that the Mexican Consul has received orders from his government to withdraw immediately from this country. What the exact nature of the Consul's instructions are, we are not advised, but we are informed on what we believe to be excellent authority, that that func-tionary will close his other to-morrow, and cease to exercise his duties.

[From the N. O. Picanune.]

War against the United States had not been leclared when the Relampago sailed. It was expected that the mail which arrived the previous ay would bring the intelligence, but if it did it had not publicly transpired at Vera Cruz. That it must be declared, however, was the general opinion, and we learn verbally that the Government of Mexico is making strenuous exertions to borrow \$12,000,000 to carry it on. Perhaps the English bondholders in London

Vera Cruz was said to be very healthy. They were landing shot and shells from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua on he wharves of the former. as was said, from fear that the Castle might fall into the hands of the United States. The following from the Courier will show

ring for all emergencies: "We have heard that General Taylor, who commands the American troops on the Nueces, has determined to take possession of a small fort,

constructed by the Mexicans on the Eastern bank of the Rio Grande, and to send the garrison to the other side of that river. "Letters from officers of the detachment under General Taylor, speak in exalted terms of the healthfulness and beauty of the spot on which

they are encamped."

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER. Our conscience smites us, that we have no sooner welcomed to our env the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve of Charleston, who has associated timself with Dr. Plumer, in the editorship of a new religious journal. As a preacher of strong mind and impressive eloquence, and as the vigorous "The chief effort of these political gamblers in editor of the "Watchman of the South," Dr. P is well known to the Virginia public. His associate, Mr. Gildersleeve, comes with high reputation as a religious editor. With the following complimentary introduction from the Charleston Courier, we extend the hospitality of the city to Mr. G., who has come to pitch his tent among

us: "THE CHARLESTON OBSERVER .- We received yesterday, the last number of this paper to be is-sued in this city, its editor, the Rev'd B. Gildersleeve, being about to transfer both himself and his paper to Richmond, Virginia, and there unite it with the 'Watchman of the South'-designing issue the first number of 'The Watchman and Observer' on the 21st instant. Mr. Gildersleeve wields an able pen, and ranks high among the Titans of controversy. He has long made his influence beneficially felt in our city, in upholding the cause of true religion, good morals and so cial order; and he will doubtless sustain his reputation in the wider sphere in which he is about move. At parting, we tender hun our regrets at the severance of social ties, and our cordial wishes for his success and happiness in his new and more extended field of labor and usefulness."

THE LAST LETTER. It is with feelings of sorrow, similar to what It is with feelings of sorrow, smaller to what we experience in parting with an old friend, that the raw material which is to build them we give place to the following valedictory of our up, and give them permanent duration. It worthy European correspondent, "Agricola."—

with a strength of mind which seized the importance with a strength of mind which seized the importance with the strength of mind which seized the importance with the strength of mind which seized the importance with the strength of mind which seized the importance with the strength of mind which seized the importance with the strength of t With a strength of mind which seized the important commercial and political movements of the old world as hearing upon our own rights and inteant commercial and political movements of the rests, and with a pure love of country, which has appear, it was heralded over the country in all dienlightened foreign ignorance as to our liberal institutions, and has, on all occasions, defended his native land from the traductions of prejudiced monarchists, Agricola has, to our knowledge, done much service, abroad, to the United States | United States have but one concession to ask of Our own columns have been enriched by the valuable fruits of his genius and deep reflection. "We shall not fall under its ban without a and his suggestions have always been marked by struggle. We will discuss with it, before we have wisdom and patriotism. His letter, to-day, treats ty-I should be happy to see the duty on its variof a vital subject, and is in every way worthy

We deeply regret that the present letter closes a correspondence, which our readers must have sincerely enjoyed. We hail the return of our able friend to his native land, which he will find prosperous and happy-"Stat nominis umbra."-We wish we could trace away the veil which conceals his name. This much we can say, he is a worthy son of Virginia, and such he has, in every way, proved himself to be,

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE-(No. 45,) To the Editors of the Enquirer: FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, !

July 15, 1845. S Dear Sirs: The following letter dated Berlin May 8, published in the New York Courier and Enquirer of June 7, may have escaped your eye; and inasmuch as it is apparently of a semi-official character, I take the liberty of laying it be-

"The Prussian Government, in the name of the Zollverein, (the German Customs Union,) has notified to the Ministers of the United States that it has no intention whatever to delay further the ratification of the Treaty of 25th March, 1814; but that it was ready to open new nego-SAME BASIS, and which would be more favorable to the United States." From the moment that I was made acquainted

On the first of occasion to show, different ones. On the first of April, 1841, in my 29th number, I said: "In conclusion I say, beware, beware of this Treaty—this Foreign Monopoly—Tariff Treaty. Mischief lurks beneath it—more, much more mischief than will be seen upon its surface. Mr. Wheaton is, patriotic motives. Yet the purest statesmen some-times unknowingly err." The letter from which this extract is made, relates exclusively to our trade with Germany, and the course to be pur-sued to augment it. It was intended for the Sesued to augment it. nate, as was perfectly palpable, and I supposed that you would publish it promptly; but it did not appear in your columns on account of the requiition made upon them by other correspondents, until the 15th of June, a month or more after its receipt-eight days succeeding the adjournment of It was then accompanied with the re-

marks: "Agricola.-We have on hand a very interesting series from our intelligent European Cor-respondent. They shed a great deal of light upon our commercial relations with Europe, as well as noon our own protective Tariff. abound in very useful facts, and they will be so far useful, notwithstanding we may not assent to all his conclusions. Two or three of these letters are in opposition to the commercial treaty which our minister at Berlin has lately made with the German Customs Union. This treaty has not been ratified by the Senate-but we are disposed to disagree essentially both with our correspondent and the Senate in relation to the policy of the measure. We confess, we are much disposed, on the first blush of the subject, to agree with the Washington Spectator of the 4th June, and the New York Republic of the 28th of May, to which we are indebted for the oppo-site view of this subject. The Senate have not ratified the treaty, under the influence, we fear, of the manufacturing capitalists of the Northbut let the door be now opened to discussion-both sides fairly examined, and the truth will ul-

timately be discovered."

In No. 41, written on the 1st January last, in the closing paragraph, I remarked: "In the lan-guishing condition of the tobacco trade, I am persuaded that the producers of the article in Virginia are anxiously enquiring, whether there is no method, by negotiation or otherwise, by which it can be improved? Say to them, from one who if they will take the trouble to look at his former letters, will perceive that his predictions have all been verified, to be of good cheer. In 12 months they will see a larger European demand than has ever before been known, with steady and uniform, but not high prices."

When I made this statement, I was impressed with the belief, that the Zollverein Treaty had been formally rejected by the Senate, and that, under the in-coming administration, vigorous ef-forts would be made, not upon the "same basis," but upon an utterly different one, "and which would be more favorable to the United States," to effect negotiations with Germany through new and competent representative at Berlin, aided by agents who properly understool and appreciated American interests. In a few days after despatching the letter of 1st January, the President's Message arrived, by which at a glance I foresaw that there would be another attempt made to force the Wheaton Treaty, as offensive as it was, through the Senate, not withstanding the fears was, inrough the Schale, now Minister would be un-able, at he had hitherto been unsuccessful, in getting the period prolonged for definitive action by our Government. Mr. Tyler, I am persuaded, was under a belief of this kind when he was preparing the Message; but he was, as he has been in thousands of other instances, most wantonly and ercelly imposed upon. It was well known throughout Germany, that Prussia never had the accomplishment of any object more sincerely at heart than the ratification of this notoriously disgraceful Treaty-one which, if I had been even slightly instrumental in concocting, I would have withdrawn to the darkest hole in New England, and have never exposed my face again to the bright sun of day. If any indifference was manifested on the subject by the Prussian Ministry, it was a mere ruse to delude the Senate of United States, and to entrap the Coast States of Germany. Fearing that Prussian diplomacy would gult the Senaic, as it had assuredly suc ceeded in gulling the President, by renewing the Treaty in a more plansible shape, I took occasion in No. 11 of my letters to observe:

"It is of primary importance, as relates to the extension of our commercial intercourse, that at the cartiest possible day we should have a line of steamers to ply semi monthly between New York and one of the German ports. We have now no communication with the Continent, except through England, where the Post Office Department, a short time since, was administered under a system of espionage, that rendered the faithful ceedingly hazardous. A single newspaper, the size of the Enquirer, cost per royal steamers via Boston and Liverpool, exclusive of American inland postage, by the time it reaches Hamburgh or Bronen, about 63 cents, and to which 7 may be added to this place. This places it in the power of Great Britain to manufacture and disseminate just such news as she pleases, (which I have never known in a selitary Instance to be favorable.) relative to the United States, for the remainder of Europe. By establishing a semimenthly line of steam-packets, to touch going an returning at Southampton or Folkestone, Bonogne or Calais, to Bremen or Hamburgh, we should be heard on the Continent through the medium of our press, instead of the Lon-don Times and similar publications. Let-ters under half an ounce are charged, through England, from the United States, to Bremen, or Hamburgh, about 45 cents. If we had a mail of our own, they could be earried at 25 cents, --Moreover, Germany is our best customer for to bacco and many other products. The balance of trade is frightfully against her, as regards her true interests, and it is obviously our policy to consume more of the products of her manufactories, and less of those of England. accomplished by steamers-because fibrous and light merchandize, generally, could be transmitabout the same time that similar goods now do from England. THIS IS THE FIRST STEP TO BE TAKEN TO SECURE THE RE-DUCTION TO THE HANOVERIAN DU-TY ON TOBACCO IN THE STATES OF THE ZOLLVEREIN." In No. 42, under date of February 28, I again

called your attention to the treaty by remarking:
"The financial movement of Sir Robert Prel will fall with peculiar severity upon the manufacturing interest of the German Commercial The manufacturers in the States com-League. posing it, could not sustain themselves against the competition of England while they had no duty to pay on cotton wool; and what is to be-come of them under the removal of the weight of duty with which the English manufacturer had to contend-amounting, as is shown, from 0 to 12; per cent.-cannot be readily foreseen !-Even while they were favored by such advantages, they never were able to make their own twist, or to enter into the first stage, succes of manufacturing from the raw material." speaking of the absurdity of the provisions the Wheaton treaty, in my feiter of the 31st of March, 1844, I said: "The chief object of the Germanic Association, at least, as lar as expressed, is to juster the manufacturing estabishments embraced within its boundaries. It ture," will lay an impost on raw cotton. The rections, that the American diplomat had achieved a mighty triumph, in geiting the Zollyerein to concede that "no duty should be laid upon cot-ton." As I am speaking of the German Customs Union, I will take occasion to remark, that the it in its Tariff of duties, and that is, to admit toacco on the same terms as Hanover docs-say, at 69 cents on the 100 ibs. In return for this, un der a general revenue act-not a differential treaons manufactures modified to 15 per cent, ad va-

The letter from which the foregoing is an extract, was accompanied by an editorial, which influenced me to believe, that you at last concurred with me in sentiment touching the puny negoliations on the part of our Government at the Court of Frederic William. Among other things you remarked:

"But the suspension of the Zollverein (treaty) gives our Secretary of State an opportunity of collecting the best information from the most intelligent agents we have in Germany, as to the best means of regulating that trade. Our commerce with the North of Germany is susceptible of a vast augmentation, under proper regulations, and with a proper spirit on the part of our merchants. An intelligent correspondent wrote us the other day, that if we had a representative in Berlin from the South, who understood our to-bacco interests, we might make arrangements for introducing 25,000 hhds. of tobacco more per annum than we now carry. The trade in that article num than we now carry. The trade in that article alone, one of the staples of old Virginia, has been on the increase for several years. For instance, we [Virginia] only shipped to Bremen in 1833, 750 hhds. of stems; this increased in 1840 to 1.158 hhds. of tobacco and 876 stems; in 1812 to 4.573 tobacco and 2 294 stems; in 1813, it fell off [in mation, in order to assist the next Congress in

† Baron Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, in a correspondence with Mr. Wheaton, preceevery consideration urges them to prostrate, now and forever, the wild and mischievous views of Northern Whiggery.

The aron Bulow, the Misser of Foreign Anairs in Foundation at that the to lay a duty upon a foundation of the Collection of the following preserved that it reting the conclusion of the treaty, said, that the Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The Northern Whiggery.

The opinions which I expressed upon the subject were evidently reductantly published in the Enquirer, so in future.

because you entertained, as you afterwards took | making the best regulations and laying revenue duties, would enlarge our commerce considera bly, in that important commercial region. . . Mr. Polk says his is a 'working Cabinet,' and we congratulate our friend, Mr. Buchanan, on the vast field which lies before him, for enlarging his own will be seen upon its surface. Mr. Wheaton is, I know, incapable of acting from any other than I know, incapable of acting from any other than was there ever a more brilliant opportunity pre-sented to a Secretary to effect these objects. The great movement of the age seems to be in fa vor of Free Trade. It becomes our duty, placed as we are in a young and free country, to set an example of this principle, and especially to encourage it, whenever other nations relax their restrictions, and strike for greater freedom of trade In the Enquirer of April 25, in noticing a Tobacco Fair that was about to be held in Rich mond, you said: "But we hope the gentlement who attend the Fair will do something more than exhibit specimens and award premiums. They ought to appoint an able committee to prepare memorial to Congress and to the President, representing the importance of the interest, and calling upon the Executive to use all its influence with England, France and Germany, and other countries of Europe, to admit our tobacco on more favorable terms. Both England and France have seized upon these articles as a means of collect ting revenue. They speculate upon the tastes of their people, and lay requisitions upon the means of gratification. We ought to make another ef-tort to obtain a more liberal scale. A correspondent from Bremen writes us, that with adequate exertions, made by an agent who understands the tobacco interest at Berlin, we might have 25,000 hhds, more carried into the country. Mr. Stevenson made a powerful appeal to Great Britain on the same subject, and showed, by an ingenious argument and clear statistics, that by a lower duty she might prevent smuggling, and raise more revenue by larger importations; and the only argament which she seemed to employ was, how she was to supply the want of the small revenue which might accrue in the interval between the

present system and the introduction of a more li But are those "adequate exertions made by ar agent who understands the tobacco interest at Berlin," ever to be realized? No, no, no, No. withstanding all that has been said upon the sub-ject, the same game is to be played hereafter that has been played since the mission to Prussia was established. The planters must continue to live on expectation. Even if they should become "hewers of wood and drawers of water," they will experience no sympathy from the Government, because "Mordecai, the Jew, sits at the King's gate." It is of vastly more importance, it seems, to the well being of the nation, that its Minister should be a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, than that a market should be opened for 25,000 additional hogsheads of Tobacco in Germany.

After a rejection or postponement, at two dif-ferent sessions of the Senate, of the Zollverein treaty-with its Lard, or, more properly speaking red-rag, provisions to catch the West, (for no oncan be so silly as to imagine that this article would be imported into the Zollyerein States,) it was to be supposed, t' at the ostensible author of it would have felt so much mortification, as voluntarily to have relinquished his position. those however who know the character of the man, this event was not expected. On the con trary, they were prepared to hear, in despite of assurances given during the pendency of the treay, that it was the very best that could be effected for the United States, that he would open new negotiations on the SAME BASIS-yes, mark, the SAME BASIS, AND WHICH WOULD BE MORE FA-VORABLE TO THE U. STATES! The treaty of the 25th of March, 1811, was good enough for Mr. Tyler-in fact the very thing! One on the same busis, (beautiful basis, to be sure, that discrimi nates in favor of the Zollverein against Hanove and the other coast States of Germany, the bes European customers for our produce,) will be good enough for Mr. Polk! And one on a different BASIS" and still more favorable, will be reserved for Mr. Polk's successor! So that, by 1850, it is probable that the distinguished diplomat will reach he beginning of the end-or arrive at a point from which he should have started eight years

ago! O! tempora - O! mores.

But let me conjure the administration to be ware !- to beware! how it triffes with this momentous matter. A responsibility-a weighty responsibility—which may have been overlooked rests upon it. The people are with it upon the Oregon and Texas questions: thus testifying that now, as in days of yore, patriotism is the influencing public consideration with them. And they have a right to expect that the Government will do something-in fact, all in its power, without re gard to official favoritism-for themselves. They cannot, nor will not, be put off with empty pro-mises forever. They have been receiving ser-pents instead of fish, already Levond endurance The time for action has arrived, and they will soon make their voice heard in terriflic tones from Mason & Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexi-It is not the tobacco planting eye alone, tha is looking to Europe for increased markets, but every branch of Agriculture, aided by its handmaiden. Commerce, will be alike, although not se immediately, benefitted by a proper reduction of

duty on our early staple.

In a few days, I shall wend my way "over the blue waters" to "my own, my native land." I leave behind me, in Germany, many noble spirits, deeply imbued with the beauties of our sysem of Government, and who stand delighted a every movement on the part of the public functionaries, which has a tendency to elevate us to he head of the pations of the earth. Among hem are brothers, aged fathers, endeared to me by these tender appellations, for the steadfastness with which they have adhered to the fortunes of our common country, when the star of its honor was apparently obscured, and was maliciously represented by the growing and vindictive British lion, as waning towards its sitting. Leave-taking, I find, is as triste a ceremony here as it was at home. I have scarcely taken a hand at parting, where the eye was not bedewed with a appearing by satisfactory evidence that Yesterday featled on Alderman Dthe oldest member of the board-by whom I have been invariably honored, during my sojourn, with a dinner on the 221 of February. I left as if I was separating with the "Father of his Country" himself, for he is the only individual in Europe who can claim the enviable distinction of having enjoyed the abundant and unpretending hospitality of Mount Vernon. He is now in the A true Copy. 70th year of his age, and has seen all the Empe-rors, and Kings, and Princes of Europe, of his own time, including the spoiled child of fortune; and he unfeignedly believes, from his God-like and extraordinary bea, ing, and majestic dignity that if ever man was more than mere mortal, that man was WASHINGTON! Sainted spiplaced far "beyond that horizon which bounds human vision," guide, oh! guide thy people, thy children, to the very goal of pational recitude and prosperity.

In bidding farewell to Germany, I also bid farewell to your columns, thankful to your patrons who have been so indulgent as to honor my letters with a perusal. As ever, yours traly AGRICOLA

How it Works .- We hardly expected to find in such a rabid tariff expositor as the New York Tribune, the following startling picture of "the way the tariff works" in the protected iron districts in Pennsylvania. A letter from Pittsburg in the City of Richmond, for two many savs:

"It does not require much foresight to see that there is a storm ahead. We can see the clouds of commercial adversity in the distance-the only question is as to time, when we shall be overwhelmed in the roin consequent upon our prediction. There are now in progress of erection in this region twenty-six new furnaces; all of these will be completed during this summer. Comment upon this is useless. The result will Comment upon this is useless. The result will Notto be the prostration of this business—the ruin of 1845: capitalists and laborers. The cotton business is being overdone too; so is the glass business; so indeed is every branch upon which working men depend for support. What is to become of the thousands who now live from hand to mouth, God only knows. There may be no deaths from starvation, but crime of every kind will increase to a fearful extent."

This has been over and over again anticipated by the oppopents of a hot bed system of manufactures or any other business. Nor are the Green and Sarah his with and A evidences of their foresight confined to Pittsburgh. Green, not having entered their all We have lately heard of extensive failures given security, according to the act the apparent prosperity of which has been for a long time hailed as a blessed fruit of our most excellent tariff. It got protection from our foreign paupers, and now wants protection from itself; domestic competition has swamped those who plaintiff; and that a copy of this were lated into the business by the flattering bait with inserted in the Richmond Enof government bounties. A few men in such cases, (those who get the law passed,) generally manage to feather their nest, but become of the thousands," as the Pittsburgh writer says, "God only knows." How many such lessons are to be taught us before we learn that nothing can be gained by tinkering the laws of nature. "I was well-wanted to be better-took government physic, and here I am," is an epitaph wreck of many naturally healthy trades. But if all this over-production with its disastrous consequences, is taking place in spite of Polk's election, which we were told had checked and depressed every thing, what might we not were only waiting for it to rush headlong into every species of extravagant speculation?
[New Haven Register.

We beg leave to call attention to the advertiseconsequence of a short crop the year previous] to ment of Mr. D. C. King, the agent for the sale of McKinley and Lescure's Valuable New Liment of Mr. D. C. King, the agent for the sale arrangements on our part to collect the lest infor- brary of Law and Equity, which we have heretofore noticed with commendation.

Died at Soldier's Joy, (his residence, in the County of Nelson,) on Sunday the 10th instant, about 10 of-lock P. M., Daniel Higgindotham, Court House of this county.

2,230 ACRES VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his land, s in the county of Culpeper, on the Rapp nock River, 33 miles above Fredericksh about 8 miles from the Fauquier Springs agreeable and healthy neighborhood, coof the following Farms: Elkwood, fon w of the following Farms: Entwood, for we resides,] containing 1,331 acres, with an supply of wood land, about 300 acres grounds, of superior quality; also a large second low grounds and creek flats, suit Meadows. The improvements are a li-The improvements are, a lar essary servants' houses, and stables, and cellent garden, a two story barn, and Tmachine, with rakes and fans trach Mill and Saw Mill, Tobacco barn iouse) and Tobacco houses, to cure a large house) and Tobacco nouses, to cure a large Yew Hills, adjoining the above, con 720 acres of superior high land, with about acres of flats, suitable for occasion—the in ments are a dwelling house of four rooms. ing some repair, barn and Overseer's house larger portion of this farm is well set in gra s well suited to grazing.

A tract of 186 acres of land, with some vawood land, adjoins the above farms and be conveniently added to either as the put might desire.

These farms have been under a mild and proving system of cultivation for 12 years, free use of clover and plaster, and are now very productive condition. The subscrib-in his absence, his Overseer, will show them one who may wish to purchase the whole of them separately. To any one who might to purchase the whole, together with alon slaves, and the stock, the terms would be n very accommodating.

May 9-cw3m R. H. CUNNINGHAM

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA -At miles in the Clerk's Office of Northa Court, on the 10th day of July, 1845. John Ker, administrator of Sarah Ke

against Hillary B. Stringer, and Leonard B. N. ham, executor of Elizabeth T. Stringe

The defendant, Hillary B. Stringer, p. entered his appearance, and it appearing factory evidence that he is not an into his Commonwealth: It is ordered that if tendant, Hillary B. Stringer, do appear the rules to be holden for the said Confirst Monday in October next, and answer of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this rthwith inserted in some newspaper pu in the City of Richmond, for two month sively, and that another copy be posted front door of the Court House of this cour

A Copy. Teste, LOUIS P. ROGERS, C. N. July 18-cw2m IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:-Circuit Sa

I rior Court of Law and Chancery for Lat. er county, April 1st, 1845: James A. Palmer, and Margaret M. has

James B. Degges, and Eliza his wife, Octa-Lawson, administrator of John Towill, doc: 1 bert T. Dunaway, executor of Thomas S.D. away, dec'd, and Ro. T. Dunaway Degges and wife, Defend This cause came on this day to be hear

the bill, the answer of John Towill's admitor, and the answer of Robert T. Dunawa cutor of Thomas S. Dunaway, and of Ro. T. Dunaway as trustee, in a certain trust from the said Degges and wife to h he deposition of a witness, and was arg counsel: On consideration whereof d doth adjudge, order and decree, that the Co-sioner of this Court do take an accounts. what amount has been paid by the plain. tefendant Lawson, administrator of John T. on account of any judgment recovered again said Lawson, as administrator of said Tou any debt of the said James B. Degges for the said Towell was security; and that take an account of the administration of Lawson as administrator of the said Totaking which account, he will take any of the said administration, settled in the court, as prima facie evidence; and that is ascertain what sum is in the hands of the Lawson, as administrator aforesaid, to wh said Degges and wife are entitled in righ wife as one of the distributees of the said T The Commissioner will ascertain the due from Thos. S. Dunaway to the said I and wife, and what amount, both in and interest, is in the hands of the said R Dunaway as trustee afore-aid; and repceedings herein to this Court, with an pecially stated, which he may de

Copy-Teste: RO. T. DUNAWAY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE Kilmarnock July 6 Isl I have appointed Thursday, the 21std gust next, to carry into effect the above de which day, by 10 o'clock, A. M., the part rested will attend before me at my office; with such papers and other evidence as a

which may be required by either

ble me to make up the accounts ordere ADDISON HALL July 18-cw1w* IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At a C I quarterly sessions, held for Accomack by adjournment, at the Court House the

Tuesday, the Orthday of May, 1815 : George P. Scarburgh, Ann Maria Silventhorn, Priscilla Silve John L. S. Silvenhorn, and Robert Dail Zabeth his wife, Dele The defendants not having entered pearance, and given security according to of Assembly and the rules of this Cou not inhabitants of this Commonwealth dered, that the said defendants do appear the 1st day of August term next of this Co. this order be forthwith inserted in some

successively, and posted at the front A true Copy. Tese, J. J. AILWORTH Deputy for Thos. R. Joynes, C. Accomask Court House, Va., June 24

published in the city of Richmond, for two

in the Clerk's Office of Northampto Court, on the 10th day of July, 1845 John Adams, against Hillary B Stringer and Leonard P.

TN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At 1

ham, executor of Elizabeth T. Stringer The defendant, Hillary B. Stringer entered his appearance, and it appear tisfactory evidence that he is not an this Commonwealth: It is ordered, defendant, Hillary B. Stringer, do ap the rules to be holden for the said Cour-first Monday in October next, and answe of the plaintiff; and that a copy of the forthwith inserted in some newspaper

sively, and that another copy be per or of the Court House of this A Copy. Teste, LOUIS P. ROGERS, C.

TN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA: - At R in the Clerk's Office of the Circui Court of Law and Chancery for the Nottoway, on Thursday, the 10th

Elizabeth Anderson, against Rachel B. Waltball, Hearden Gree rah his wife, Alpheus A. Green, Ric Nethery, Willson Woodruff, George James Walthall, Benjamin Overton, J win, Richard E. Farrar, Edward

Thomas A. Green, John Johnson and Green, The defendants, Rachel B. Walthall and rules of this Court, and it appears tisfactory evidence, that they are as October term next, and answe months successively, and that and

posted at the front door of the Court-lea-A Copy-Teste C. W. FITZGERALD what is to county. July 15-cw2m

TN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA: At I in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for the King & Queen, on the 10th day of Ma Abner W. Hockaday and Thomas late merchants and partners tra for the benefit, and at the costs, of

against Wm. C. Chapman and John Wrigh The defendant Wm. C. Chapman entered his appearance and given set cording to the act of Assembly and ru-Court, and it appearing by satisfactors that he is not an inhabitant of this court ordered that the said defendant do appear the first Monday in September next, an the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a conder be forthwith inserted in some

Court House of this county.
A Copy—Teste:
ROBERT POLLARD, J.